

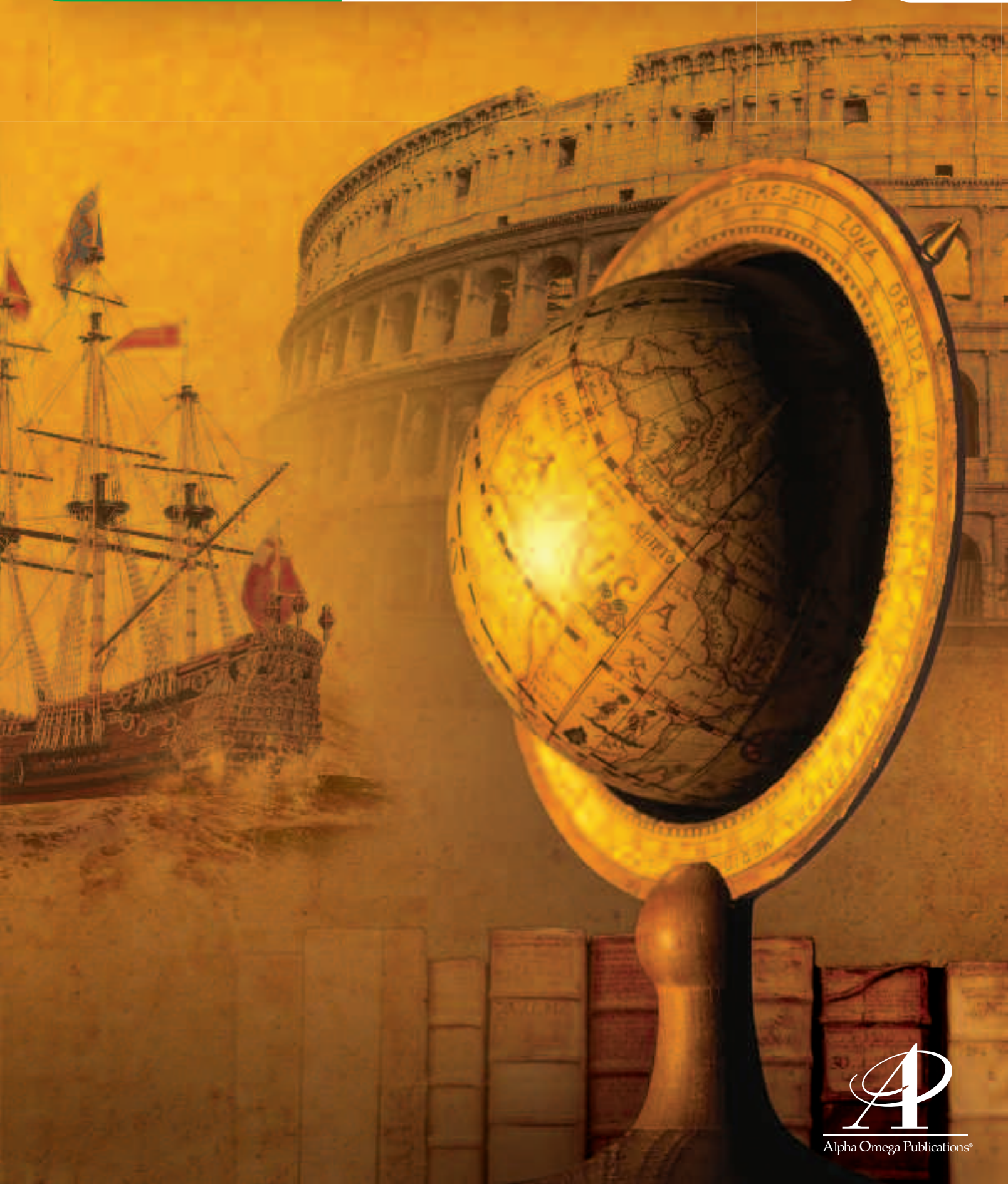


LIFE PAC®

History & Geography

Student Book

Grade 3
Unit 6



Alpha Omega Publications®

History & Geography 306

Great Lakes States



Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Objectives	6
Vocabulary	7
I. Great Lakes Geography	9
Great Lakes States	10
Geographical Features	13
Weather	15
II. Great Lakes Resources	21
Natural Resources	22
Great Lakes People	26
Products and Industries	31
III. Great Lakes Community	39
Culture	40
Invention	43
Recreation	46
Poster Project	50
LIFEPAC Test	Pull-Out

Credits

Author: **Rachelle Wiersma, M.A.**
Managing Editor: Alan Christopherson, M.S.
Editor: Laura Messner
Graphic Design: Deborah Frye



804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MMXI by Alpha Omega Publications a division of Glynlyon, Inc. All rights reserved.

LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates', and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

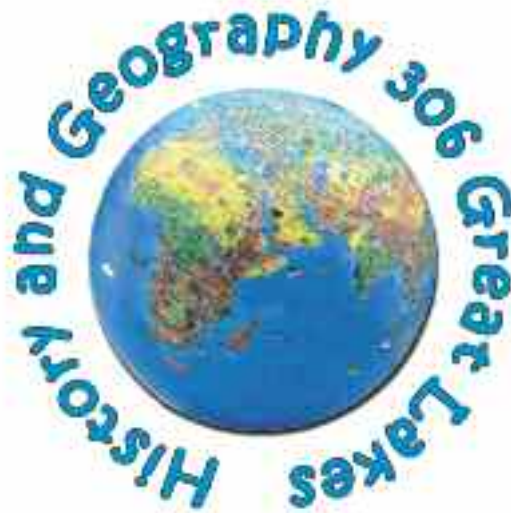
My name is Benny and this is Bella. We're going to help you learn about the history and geography of the United States.



When you see a picture of us or one of our many friends, you'll know it's time to complete an exercise on what you've learned.

Learning is
an adventure
so let's get started!





This study guide belongs to: (write your name here)

GREAT LAKES STATES

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and
Minnesota

The next region of the United States you will study is the Great Lakes region. This region includes states located along the five Great Lakes in the United States. You will learn the names and state capitals of these states. You will also learn how the Great Lakes affect the weather of the region. These states were first explored by the French. Later the British took possession of the region. The Great Lakes region was home to many U.S. Presidents as well as inventors. In this **LIFEPAC** you will learn more about this region and the people who live there.





READ THESE UNIT OBJECTIVES.

The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this **LIFEPAC**.



When you have finished this **LIFEPAC**, you should be able to:

1. Locate the Great Lakes states.
2. Know the geography of the Great Lakes states.
3. List natural resources found in the Great Lakes states.
4. State the types of businesses and employers found in the Great Lakes region.
5. Know some of the settlers of the Great Lakes states.
6. Recognize the importance of inventors in the Great Lakes states.
7. Identify the pastimes of the people living in the Great Lakes states.

STUDY THESE NEW WORDS.

Learning the meaning of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.



assembly line (ə-sēm'blē līn) The organization of tools and people to make a project.

assassin (ə-sās'in) Someone who plans and kills a well-known person by surprise.

bacteria (bāk-tîr'ē-ə) Small creatures that can be harmful or helpful; sometimes they cause disease.

cure (kyūr) To use time to preserve or complete a product.

curd (kûrd) Thickened milk product that is formed into cheese.

dedication (dēd'ī-kā'shən) A ceremony which takes place at the opening of a place.

invasive species (īn-vā'siv spē'shēz, -sēz) A plant or animal that is not normally living in a region and causes harm when it moves into the area.

mass produce (mās prə-dōōs', -dyōōs') To make large amounts of an item.

nun (nūn) A woman who is part of a religious group; generally catholic.

Vocabulary continued.

pasteurize (päs'chə-rīz', päs'tə-) To heat a food or drink like milk to a high temperature to kill certain bacteria.

patent (pät'nt) A document that gives the inventor certain rights for his/her inventions.

peninsula (pə-nin'syə-lə, -sə-lə) Land which is almost completely surrounded by water.

sanitary (sän'ī-tēr'ē) Clean; healthy.

secede (sī-sēd') To leave a country or organization.

tributary (trib'yə-tēr'ē) A river that flows into another river or body of water.

whey (hwā, wā) The liquid milk that separates from curds when cheese is made.

These words will appear in **boldface** (thicker print) the first time they are used.



PRONUNCIATION KEY:

hăt, āge, cāre, fär, lět, ēqual, یت, ıce.

/û/ as in term and squirm, hőt, ôpen, ôrdər, /oi/ as in oil,

/ou/ as in out, cŭp, /ö/ as in put, /ōō/ as in rule,

/ch/ as in chıld, /ng/ as in lông,

/th/ as in thĭn, /th/ as in thĕn, /zh/ as in measure,

/ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil,

/o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus

I. GREAT LAKES STATES GEOGRAPHY

You will begin this **LIFEPAC** by studying the geography of the Great Lakes states. You will learn the names of some of the Great Lakes states' land features. You will also learn the names of the major cities in the Great Lakes states. The location of these states impacts the types of food people grow, the places they live, and the activities they do.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:



1. Locate the Great Lakes states.
2. Know the geography of the Great Lakes states.

Restudy these vocabulary words:

peninsula

tributary

Ask your teacher to say these words with you.

Teacher check

Initial

Date



== STATES IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION ==

Before you study the Great Lakes states, look at the map below. The map will introduce you to the Great Lakes area.



Answer the questions based on the map.



- 1.1 The Great Lakes are often remembered by the word "HOMES." What lake goes with each letter of the word "HOMES?"
- a. H _____
 - b. O _____
 - c. M _____
 - d. E _____
 - e. S _____
- 1.2 Which of the Great Lakes is located entirely within the U.S.? _____
- 1.3 Which lake is the most northern of the Great Lakes?

- 1.4 Which Great Lakes touch the state of Michigan?

- 1.5 List the capitals of the Great Lake states:
- a. Minnesota _____
 - b. Wisconsin _____
 - c. Michigan _____
 - d. Illinois _____

Fill in the Blank continued.

e. Indiana _____

f. Ohio _____

1.6 Which country is located north of the Great Lakes region? _____

1.7 Which states border the Mississippi River? _____

1.8 Which state is west of the Mississippi River?

1.9 Which state is the farthest east?

1.10 What state is south of Wisconsin?

1.11 Which states border Lake Michigan? _____



==== GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES ====

The five Great Lakes, Erie, Ontario, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are a main geographical feature in the region. Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world. The Great Lakes have over 10,000 miles in shoreline. In fact, only Alaska has a longer coastline than the state of Michigan.

The state of Michigan is divided into two different sections. The northern section is known as the Upper **Peninsula** (U.P.). Forests cover 90% of the U.P. The Mackinac (mak'ə nô) Bridge connects the U.P. to the southern section of Michigan, also known as the Lower Peninsula (L.P.). Southern Michigan also has vast acres of forest.



The region has many acres of farmland. The soil is suitable for farming corn, wheat, popcorn, and soybeans. Additionally, the land is relatively flat which makes it easier to plant and harvest crops.

The Mississippi River also plays an important role in the region. The Mississippi River begins in Minnesota and flows to the Gulf of Mexico. Many rivers and streams flow directly into the Mississippi. Others flow into one of the river's many **tributaries**. The Ohio River is one of the tributaries of the Mississippi River. The Ohio River begins in Pennsylvania. It forms the southern borders of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In the very south of Illinois, the Ohio River empties into the Mississippi River.



Fill in the Blank.

- 1.12 The Mississippi River begins in the state of _____ .
- 1.13 The _____ forms the southern border of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
- 1.14 The state of _____ has upper and lower peninsulas.
- 1.15 The largest freshwater lake in the world is _____ .
- 1.16 Only _____ has more miles of shoreline than Michigan.

WEATHER

The Great Lakes states have four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and fall. The winters are cold and snowy. The coldest temperature recorded in this region was in February of 1996. Tower, Minnesota had a temperature of -60 degrees. The summers are hot and humid. Thunderstorms are frequent in this area during the summer months.

An interesting weather feature in this area is called lake effect snow. The Great Lakes seldom freeze over during the cold winter months. Only Lake Erie is known to completely freeze over on a regular basis. The lakes remain much warmer than the land surrounding them.



Lake effect snow forms when cold, windy weather moves across the Great Lakes. The combination of the cold air and moisture from the lakes forms snow. The snow generally falls on the southern and eastern side of the lakes because of the direction of the wind. Locations east and south of the Great Lakes receive much more snowfall than those on the other side of the lakes. In fact, Marquette, Michigan in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan averages 150 inches of snow a year! Duluth, Minnesota, on the other side of Lake Superior, averages only about half that amount. The only other lake in the U.S. that has a similar effect is the Great Salt Lake in Utah.





True/False: circle the correct answer.

- 1.17 The coldest temperature recorded in the Great Lakes region was in Chicago, Illinois. T F
- 1.18 The Great Lakes always freeze over in the winter months. T F
- 1.19 Lake effect snow generally falls on the areas located south or east of the Great Lakes. T F

Teacher check _____
Initial Date



Time to study and review for Self Test 1.

Study
Great Lakes
Facts!



Know
State
Geography!

For this Self Test, study what you have read and done.
The Self Test will check what you remember.

SELF TEST I



Multiple Choice: fill in the correct answer.

- 1.01 The word _____ is used to remember the names of the Great Lakes.
a. GREAT b. HOMES c. WONDERS
- 1.02 Lake _____ is not one of the Great Lakes.
a. Wisconsin b. Superior c. Huron
- 1.03 The state of Michigan has upper and lower _____.
a. halves b. peninsulas c. lakes
- 1.04 The largest freshwater lake in the world is Lake _____.
a. Wisconsin b. Superior c. Huron
- 1.05 The only state in this region west of the Mississippi River is _____.
a. Wisconsin b. Ohio c. Minnesota



True/False: circle the correct answer.

- 1.06 There are seven Great Lakes. T F
- 1.07 The Great Lakes freeze over every winter. T F
- 1.08 Ohio is the most eastern state in this region. T F
- 1.09 The land to the east and south of the Great Lakes receives lake effect snow. T F
- 1.010 Because the soil is good and the land is flat, the Great Lakes region has many farms. T F



Fill in the Blank.

- 1.011 The _____ River forms the southern border of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
- 1.012 The Mississippi River begins in the state of _____.
- 1.013 Lake effect _____ forms when cold air passes over the warmer Great Lakes.
- 1.014 A river which flows into another is known as a(n) _____.

Fill in the Blank continued.



1.015 Madison is the capital of _____.

12/15

Each question is worth one point. The passing grade for Self Test 1 is shown in the box to the left. Write your score in the box to the right. How did you do?



Teacher check _____
Initial Date

